



Natural Disaster Assistance for Missouri Citizens

Disaster Response for On-Site Wastewater Systems

Department of Natural Resources fact sheet

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Natural disasters can damage on-site wastewater systems. Some of the systems may be so damaged that repairs will be required before they will work again. Health and safety hazards can exist from exposed sewage and damaged systems. Take personal safety precautions when examining your system for damage and when making repairs.

Recommendations:

- Avoid contact with sewage. Raw sewage is a public health concern and can contribute to the spread of disease. Good personal hygiene, including hand washing, is necessary.
- Treat surfacing sewage with hydrated lime or diluted household bleach. Wear gloves. Handle chemicals carefully. Follow all listed precautions.
- Check for missing septic tank or treatment system access covers. Secure openings with temporary cover.
- Check for electrical system damage on systems with electric pumps and motors.
- Take care during cleanup operations not to drive over drainfields, low-pressure pipe fields or drip irrigation fields. This could damage your system.
- Carefully remove debris from wastewater lagoons. Repair damaged berms and fences.
- Do not use the wastewater system if sewage is backing up into the house.
- Carefully investigate the cause of sewage backups. Look for broken and blocked plumbing and vents. Have the wastewater system serviced by a professional.
- Flooded systems will remain inoperable until floodwater recedes and the ground where the treated wastewater is absorbed becomes somewhat dry.
- **Do not** pump flood-damaged septic tanks dry until the groundwater level has dropped sufficiently. Doing so may cause the tank to float upward or to collapse due to ground water pressure outside the tank.
- After the groundwater has dropped sufficiently, have a professional check the tank to determine the solids level prior to using the system. If solids are near the outlet pipe or baffle, the tank should be pumped before use.
- The greatest threat to flood-damaged septic systems is the clogging of drainfield lines with sewage sludge and silt left by receding floodwaters.
- Try to minimize the amount of mud and silt entering the plumbing system during cleanup operations. Mud can fill the septic tank and clog lateral lines.
- Installation of a septic tank effluent filter can help prevent drain-field clogging.
- **Do not enter the septic tank.** Septic tanks can contain hazardous fumes and gases that are potentially fatal.
- Contact your local county health department or the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Section of Environmental Public Health, at 1-866-628-9891 or (573) 751-6095, with questions about on-site wastewater system repair or replacement.



Wastewater System Abandonment

Some on-site wastewater systems might be abandoned after a natural disaster. The following are recommendations that will help ensure that the site formerly used for wastewater treatment and disposal is safe:

- Disconnect power at the source to all electrical controls and remove controls and panels.
- Have a septage hauler pump the wastewater and sludge from all the tanks in the system.
- Fill tanks with sand or gravel to prevent future collapse, remove the tanks or crush in place. Backfill the excavation to a natural grade and establish a vegetative cover.
- Remove all parts of the system on the ground surface such as valves, valve boxes and risers. Backfill the area to a natural grade and establish a vegetative cover.
- Coat all surface areas exposed to wastewater with hydrated lime and establish a vegetative cover.
- Wait at least 18 months before using the wastewater disposal area for gardening or construction.

For More Information Contact

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